IC All co inications for insertion in the paper,

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 19, 1849.

MANUPACTURING IN COLUMBUS AND VICINITY.

"Get the spindle and distaff ready and God will send flax."

Agreeably to promise, in our last, we subjoin a general statement of the present condition and immediate prospect of the manufacturing operations of the city and vicinity;

dition and immediate prospect of the manufacturing operations of the city and vicinity:

1. Columbus Manufacturing Company.

—Establishment three miles above the city.
Commenced in 1834; the pioneer in the cause. Amount of capital \$35,000; working 2,000 spindles, 200 of which are for wool. Two wool Cards,—cotton do., and 36 looms; manufacture 300,000 lbs. of Cotton, and 30,000 lbs. Wool, per annum. Give employment to 80 or 90 hands. Nankeens, striped goods, Osnaburgs, Yarns, Linsey Woolsey and Jeans are the description of goods made. Use a common Breast wheel; have 50 feat fall, only 8 of which are used; sold privilege to the Rock Island Factory Co. on opposite side.

In connection with this establishment, there is a Saw mill, a Grist mill, running 4 pair of stones (2 for corn and 2 for wheat,) with elevators, smut mill, &c.—employing 6 to 8 hands. Also, a Tannery and Shoe Manufactury in the former of which 2,000 hides of leather are made into sole, upper, and harness leather, most of which is made up into shoes at the latter. The office of this company is at John Fountaine's, in the rear of Hill. Dawson & Cole store.

company is at John Fountaine's, in the rea

of Hill, Dawson & Co's store.

2. Coweta Falls Manufacturing Company.—Building 75 by 48 feet, 5 stories.
Capital invested, \$80,000. 2,500 spindles, 21 cotton cards, 3 wool do., 45 looms—employing 75 hands, 15 or 20 of whom are engaged in the Machine Shop, where all kinds of Wool and Cotton Machinery can be made and put up at less cost than the same can be laid down here from the North, all expenses included. This establement North, all expenses included. This estab-lishment manufactures 2,000 yards Osna-burgs No. 5, and 130 bunches No. 5 to 12 Yarn, per day, working up 1,800 pounds raw material. One of Rich's patent centre-vent double wheels, 5 feet diameter, 16 inch bucket, has lately been introduced and works well

3. Col. F. Carter's Building, now ready

3. Col. F. Carter's Building, now ready.

—It is 120 by 48 feet in dimension, 6 stories high, and cost \$10,000 or \$11,000.

Its capacity is sufficient for 9,000 spindles, and will be devoted, we understand, to spinning exclusively. Patrick Adams, builder.

4. Howard Manufacturing Co.—Capital \$85,000. Building 120 by 48, 6 stories; use Turbine's outer discharge wheel. There are now 1,500 spindles in operation of the 5,000 intended—12 cards of the 48 to be erected, and 36 looms of the 150 on hand and ready to be put up. About 70 hands and ready to be put up. About 70 hands employed; product of 24 looms on 4-4 sheeting average 800 yards per day, of 12 looms on 7-8 Osnaburgs 400 yds. per day; 700 lbs. raw material used now, daily, to be increased to 2,000, with proportional amou

of yarn.

5. Variety Works.—Wooden building, 80 feet by 60, 2 stories high. J. G. Winter & Wm. Brooks, proprietors; departments rented to competent mechanics. The following manufactures carried on:—Sawmill and Planing machines; Bobbin business, Tub and Blucket factory, Sası and Blind, do., Lath cutting and turning, and Finishing Iron Work. All the machinery, except the upright saws, driven by one of Rich's centre-vent water wheels—a new and valuable patent, which promises to supercede all other wheels now in use. Capital employed, about \$30,000; No. of hands from 40 to 60. 6. Winter's Merchant Mill.—Now in

6. Winter's Merchant Mill .- Now i 6. Winter's Merchant Mill.—Now in process of erection, 8 stories, high. The first story is built of granite rock; the other seven stories of brick, each story 10 to 11 feet high—the whole taking about one million of brick—dimensions 50 feet wide by 110 long, and with the machinery to be put in it, costing \$30,000. A partition wall is run in the centre, from foundation to turret, making two buildings in one, the West half of which will be used as the Flour and Core Mill. All the machinery is on the ground. Mill. All the machinery is on the ground and the mills will be in operation in July when, with 4 run of stones not less than 10 when, with 4 run of stones not less than 100 bushels of grain can be ground, per day. For this and the factory in the East part of the building, three of Rich's water wheels, 3 1-2 feet each in diameter, with 13 feet head of water and 45 horse power to each wheel will be used. Builders, Patrick Adams and Joseph L. Morton.

on the 1st September next.

8. Rock Island Paper Manufactory.—
This establishment is situated on the Chattahoochee, 2 1-2 miles above the city, now in process of erection. A wooden building 160 feet long with rock basement, part one story and part two stories to contain 4 engines, 1 foudneir, and 1 cylinder machine, and capable of working up a ton of materia per day. Will manufacture printing, writing and wrapping paper. Machinery driven ing and wrapping paper. Machinery driver by two of Rich's centre-vent Wheels, 30 horse power, owned by a joint stock compa ny, of which J. G. Winter is President an David Adams, Secretary and Treasurer.— Capital \$20,000. Capital \$30,000.

Cotton Gin Manufactory .- E. T 9. Cotton Gin Manufactory.—E. T Taylor & Co. Steam power; capital \$40, 000. Brick building, 44 by 96 feet, 3 sto-ries high; employ 40 hands in the various departments. Use an engine of 12 horse-power; shafting, pulleys, drums, &c. are made of wrought and cast iron polished, am finished in a superior manner. Manufacture shout 18. Give new manner. about 18 Gins per week, and are preparer to manufacture 50 per week. A spacious boarding house, offices, ware-room &c., at-tached to the establishment. Israel F. Brown the manager and machinist partner of th

10. Columbus Iron Foundry .- Wm. R. Brown & Co. proprietors; capital \$5000; amount of work turned out, annually 8 to \$10,000. Employs 4 moulders and 2 negroes; manufactures steamboat work, mill gearing, water wheels, gin gear and gudgeons, cast price. - Macon, Geo., Journal

on railing for grave yards, fencing, ma hinery for factories, &c.

11. In connexion with the above, is \*Car Stanford's Finishing Shop.—Capits 3,000; amount of work turned out anne lly, five to \$6,000. Employs s x hands steamboat repairing, mill irons, iron door vrought iron railing, &c., and all kinds of

who gat non-taning, ac., and all kinds of finishing manufactured.

12. Janney's Iron Foundry & Machine Shop.—Manufactures same as Nos. 10 and 11. Has an engine of 10 horse power; employs six hands, and turns out six to \$7,000 worth of work; about that amount of capital invested. Manufactures steam

of capital invested. Manufactures steam engines complete, except the boilers. In addition to these establishments, there is the old City Mill, with we believe four run of stones for the manufacture of meal and flour, situated above the Coweta Falls factory. We hear also of a company forming with a capital of \$100,000—nearly all made up—to build a Cotton Factory to occupy three lots between the Howard Co. lot and Mr. Winter's. Several of our citizens are also preparing for the erection of Flouring Mills in the vicinity; one on the Mulberry, in Harris, and another about 12 miles below the city. We have likewise two Carriage establishments in the city that do a prosperous business, with from 10 to two Carriage establishments in the city that do a prosperous business, with from 10 to 12 hands in each. Also, several steam Saw Mills in the immediate vicinity, on both sides of the river, that find a market for lumber in this place. With all these advantages, and a railroad to the Atlantic, what a brilliant destiny awaits our city, if we are wise enough to improve the privileges bestowed upon us!—Muscogee Democrat.

HARD TO BEAT.

Our townsman, Dr. J. W. Parker, obtained the other lay, at one shearing, from a small ewe of the Bake will breed, Afteen jounds nett of wool, in the presence of Dr. Bachman and Rev Mr. Hort. The orner of these gentlemen, whose knowledge of successive the property of the

agreator yield.—Columbia Telegrapi.

The above remarkable specimen of the Bakewell breed, is doubtless from the Millwood plantation of Colonel Wade Hampton, near Columbia, S. C. It is probably the same that is mentioned by the intelligent correspondent "B," of the Charleston Mercury. In that paper of the 13th instant, he givex a very interesting account of a recent visit to Millwood, the seat of elegant hospitality, and the residence of one of the most thorough and skillul planters in the South.—Augusta, Geo., Constitutionalist.

Augusta, Geo., Constitutionalist.

The following is an extract from that co

The following is an extract from that communication:

The flock of sheep, which I judge from observatio to be between five and six hundred, was almos wholly composed of the Bakewell breed. Thes sheep were in fine order, with a good carcase, an rich fleece, intermediate in texture between the lon wooled and Merino sheep; the average weight could not seen that the sheep were not and six pounds per head. There are, however, som individuals producing extraordinary fine and heav fleeces. I was present at the weighing of the sw saventeen months old, presented by Col. H. to Dr Parker, of Columbia, and kept in the vicinity of the Asylum, which weighed sixteen pounds. The fleece solthough not washed, was tolerably clean. Deducing one-fifth for waste, which is the usual allowane twith the Saxon fleece wool, we would have near thirteen pounds of rure wool, which I am not awar has ever 'teen equalled in any country in this variet of sheep. The average fleece of England, as far any memory serves me, is four pounds eight ounce per head, viz: short wool, three pounds of un ounce ing wool, seven pounds ten ounces. From the experiment of Col. Hampton with the Bakewell sheep continued for many years, I feel conflect that this variety of sheep is best adapted to our pasturage an eclimate. The wool is fully as fine as that of the sam sheep in England—selling at twenty cents per pound while that of the Merino or Saxon brings seventy five cents; the difference of price, however, will be made up in the greater quantity of wool, and the fat

is not surpassed by that of the mountains of Virginia, or that of the far-famed black-faced sheep of the hills of Scotland.

The Millwood plantation is described as one of the best conducted plantations in the country, and very remarkable for its fine stock of cattle. The writer speaks of two twin cows on the plantation, one of which he examined, and which unitedly yielded sixty-one quarts of milk per day. He concludes with the following just compliment to the proprietor of Millwood:

"As the physician, who is not a quack, feels it his duty to reader public any new discovery in medicine, so the liberal plantar, who by his knowledge and skill has added anything to the sum of agricultural knowledge, should be desirous of imparting to others the benefits of his experience. In this light, I have no hesitation in saying that Col. Hampton has, by his importation and liberal distribution of the various breefs of donestic animals, the introduction of many useful productions of grasses and grains, and the humane and shiftin management of his plantation, fully meritied the fille of a benefactor of our southern country."

CANELINA SATIVA.

This is a new article, scarcely known in this country, but is cultivated to some extent in England for the purpose of being manufactured into oil for painting, (as a substitute for Linseed Oil)—also as feed for cattle. It is believed that it could be raised easily and profitably in the southern States, and a ready market found for all that could be raised. market found for all that could be produced We are mainly indebted to a letter fror London, received by a mercantile house i this city, for the following information in re

the building, three of Rich's water wheels, as 1-2 feet each in diameter, with 13 feet head of water and 45 horse power to each wheel will be used. Builders, Patrick Adams and Joseph L. Morton.

7. The Factory Department of this establishment has been leased by Jonathan Bridges, and is calculated for 3,000 spindles are employ 75 hands to manufacture yarm, exclusively. Capital estimated at \$30,000, when spindles are all up and in operation, on the 1st September next.

8. Rock Island Paper Manufactory.—

This establishment is situated on the Chat
sown to the acre, is about ten pounds; which the dere, is about ten pounds; which in ordinary land yields forty bushels, weighn ordinary land yields forty bushels, weighing from 56 to 60 lbs. to the bushel may be sown broad-cast, but the best wa s in drills, about 9 inches apart, so that can be worked when the plants are five out inches high. It is believed that it do not exhaust the soil, and that two or three rops could be raised in the southern State luring the same season. It is not subjet to injury from any kind of insect, but bir re very fond of the seed, and may come

are very fond of the seed, and may commit depredations upon it.

The seed is ripe, when the pods change from a green to a gold color, and care must be taken to cut it before it is fully ripe.

When cut with a sickle, it should be bound

When cut with a sickle, it should be bound in sheaves, and stacked like wheat, and when fully ripe, thrashed out like grain.

The straw may be turned to good account by being cut up; also the chaff; as both contain much gelatinous matter and are excellent and nutricious for cattle.

We believe the Camelina, (or wild flax,) was introduced into England from Siberia, where it is now cultivated for the purpose of making oil, &c., in consequence of the scarcinal contents.

naking oil, &c., in consequence of the scarci y and high price of Flax seed. It bein elieved that it could be grown more profit bly at the South than in the northern States ix bushels of the seed has been sent t Messrs. Scott, Carhart & Co., of this cit to distribute to such persons as will raise it

lying to know, that more chronicles of gold re in store for the reader from the same reliable source.

California. We are indebted for the following account a return voyage from California, to a di tinguished gentleman who has just arrived at his home in Philadelphia from the land of

The United States mail steamer Oregon, in which I came passenger to Panama, left San Francisco, April 12th. Her crew, on their arrival at that port, had refused duty, intending to go to the gold mines. Commodore Jones, on being applied to by the Captain, ordered a file of marines on board the steamer, who marched the crew over her side, to the deck of the United States ship. Warren, when they were not in income Here. side, to the deck of the United States ship, Warren, where they were put in irons. Here they remained while the passengers and their baggage were discharged and the steamer got ready for sea. They were then offered on hundred dollars a month, if they would go quietly on board and resume their duties, but they refused; they were then marched on board in irons, while a few fresh hands were procured—hardly sufficient to get the steamer to sea.

On the second day out the refractory crew were informed that the steamer was bound to Panama, and that there she would go, whether they aided in getting her there or not. The proposition of one handred dollars a month to each of the crew, and one handred against the steam of the crew, and one hundred and twelve to each of the firemen was renewed, with the assurance that they should be discharged on their return to Sar Francisco. To this proposition, all save two, acceded and resumed their duties—the two recreants held our through the entire

assage.
Some may be surprised at this compromise Some may be surprised at this compromise, seemingly so prejudicial to discipline and the obligations of good faith. But it was necessary, and Capt. Pierson deserves great praise for his tact and discreet conduct in the Mair. You cannot enforce contracts between sailors and masters of vessels at San Francisco—there is no means of enforcing them either through legal penalties or phys-ical compulsion. The service must, for the present at least, be voluntary, and the enor-mous prices demanded paid. As the great mania subsides these wages will decline. In less than one year, sailors can be procured in California for one quarter of what they now demand. ow demand.

We reached San Blas in nine days from San Francisco, during three of which we were reduced entirely to our sails—our coal having given out. We were detained five days at San Blas taking in coal. No launch, except that belonging to the company, except for one day, could be procured, and the coal had to be brought through a long stretch of shallow water. It is a poor place for a depot. We found Acapulco much better. Here the harbor is landlocked, and the shore bold, and three-quarters the trouble and expold, and three-quarters the trouble and expense incurred at San Blas might be avoid Acapulco, by the way, is a very prett e. It stands at the head of the bay place. It stands at the head of the bay within the circling range of wild picturesque elevations, which are crowned with a swing ing mass of evergreen shade. The whitecottages of the inhabitants gleam from the verdant nooks with romantic effect. It has a population of some three thousand, whe subsist mostly on fruits, which reel from their subsist mostly on fruits, which reel from their native trees in tropical profugion. The peo-ple are of small, delicate stature, and are ful of vivacity and fun. They greet you as cordially as if they had known you forty years. They are a mixture of Spanish and Indian blood, and are endowed with many amable and attractive, qualifies. According amiable and attractive qualities. Acapute was once a place of considerable trade. A portion of the commerce of the city of Mexico found an outlet here; but of late it has declined, like all other towns in that fll-fated

republic.

We arrived at Panama on the 5th May-twenty-three days from San Francis co. On the following day the mail steams co. On the following day the mail steame Panama—much to the joy of the gold dig gers—came steaming up to her anchorage and a coal ship followed close on her track We found some fifteen hundred Americans a and a coal ship followed close on her track. We found some fifteen hundred Americans at Panama, bound to California, waiting for a passage. Of these, the three steamers and the vessels in the harbor have, before this, taken away the greater part. The coast is now nearly clear. We left the California at San Francisco;—she had supplied herself with coal from an English vessel, by paying forty dollars per ton, and had shipped a new crew by paying a hundred dollars per month; and yet, with all these enormous charges, she will yield a handsome profit to her owners. Everything connected with California moves on a grand scale. The result is an ocean, in which your little tributary stream, with all its bubbling importance, is swallowed up and lost. California is the Chalcis of our day, its golden fleece is no fable; though not in reality so large as it figures in the frantic dreams of men. It will not clothe nations, though considerable communities may there invest themselves in yellow pomp. But more of this anon.

We remained in Panama two days, whe we were unable to procure a bed, and wher we nibbled for meals like half-starved grass oppers on a barren heath. We had ten i company, and having procured twent ras slow, and by the time we were we not the mountains the rain fell in torrents What a sorry looking fellow a jackass is in hunder shower! Even his rider seems t share in the humiliation of his animal. Ou road lay, in giddy circuits, around lofty steep which now shook with the loud thunder.—
Porrents rolled between, a deluge fell frot he clouds; we were in this situation whe night set in with a darkness that might be fell.

We had to trust ourselves entiriely to our primals. We could see nothing except a second.

nimals. We could see nothing except ntervals in the quick flash of the lightnin ur muleteers kept up a constant shout alor he road, but it was one of those wild cri uite as well calculated to inspire as to dis el terror. At last a few lights glimmere om some mountain cabins, and we dis ounted, a little before midnight, at Gor ona. Colonel Hughes, of the engine orps, having heard of our arrival, took n corps, naving neart of our arrival, took in to his cabin, where I was treated to a goo supper and fine camp bed. I slept sound! that night, though now and then a topplin crag thundered down through my dreams My companions tumbled into the fonda, kep a Frenchman, and rose fresh as

th the sun. We now took canoes and started for Chagres.—The stern part of these hollow logs is covered with arched boughs, beneath sich the passenger reclines contrasting

WALTER COLTON'S GOLDEN barge with that of Cleopatra as it shower common the following golden chronicle of the Cydnus. The wild banks of the Cydnus. The wild banks of the Cydnus of the Cydnus of the Cydnus of the Cydnus of the Cydnus. The wild banks of the Cydnus of th barge with that of Cleopatra as it showered its golden radiance on the blushing waves of the Cydnus. The wild banks of the stream were now and then extremely picturesque, but they always had the drawback of an alligator basking in the sun. Every beauty of earth and sky has its deformity ever since the devil got into Eden. We reached Chagres late in the evening, and, to escape its fleas and filth, went immediately on board the steamer Orus. We found that the Falcon had left, and that there was not a single sail in the harbor bound to the States or anywhere else. To add to these perplexities we were informed

bound to the States or anywhere else. To add to these perplexities we were informed that the cholera, or some disease much like it, and equally fatal, was prevailing in the place.—But we kept up our spirits; and on the third day, the barque Hecla, of New York, hove into the harbor; we chartered her at once for Havana, went on board, and in a few minutes our anchor was up, and we were off with three good cheers for home. Nineteen days took us to Havana—a long passage—but half of it was in calms and light head winds. Here we waited eight days for a steamer, and then took the Isabel for Charleston, where we packed ourselves into the mail, and were received at Philadelphia among other letters lost or dead, or supposed to be so.

The rush of gold-diggers to California continues as great as ever. Provisions on

continues as great as ever. Provisions on the sea-board are reasonable—but at the mines very high. Gold has recently been discovered on the Towalemie, Merced, and Reys—three streams which roll into the San loaquin south of the Stanislaus. An indus-trious man may get out his ounce a day on any of these streams. But more about the gold mines hereafter.

THE GREAT STEAMER NEW WORLD. We copy the following interesting ac-count of this wonderful "day craft" from the Union of the 17th inst. It is well the Union of the '17th inst. It is well worth the time and attention of the reader:

On the 13th instant, Mr. Isaac Newton's new steemer (the New World) left the foot of Chamber street wharf, on her first trip for Albany; and as she presents a fair type of the combination of the lim provements of the day in steamboating in this region, she is well worthy of notice. Foureen such boats placed in line, stem to stem, will reach within 112 fect of a mile! Only think of t-she is 367 fee long!—the longest vessel ever built and set afford in any sgo or country. Her width (over all) across the wheel-houses is 67 feet 4 inches; draught of the wheel-houses is 67 feet 4 inches; draught of londer and 15 feet. Her engines are of 75-inch eye inder and 15 feet. Her engines are of 75-inch eye inches and the feet. Her engines are of 75-inch eye complete I ever beheld, on lond supendous complete I ever beheld, on lond supendous complete I ever beheld, on lond supendous in the summary of the work of the summary of the work of the summary of the

the corporate funds fall. It is illu-degree of confidence which banks in every that this responsibility is consid-in prospect, as to induce some of the irraw their circulation altogether. The merce, of New York, has already adresolution to issue no more notes after the Hat of October next. Other banks are preparing to take the same steps. It seems that they have not sufficient faith in their dwn system; administered by themselves, to risk their own means on its safety—sithough it was, in their estimate, the most secure possible, when the public had to stand the risks. This shrinking from responsibility for bank paper, by the same the second of the public had to stand the risks. This shrinking from responsibility for bank paper, by the same the second of the public had to stand the risks. The same the same of the best of the risks and the same the same that the same off the emigrant's list.

A young man got about 40 miles, after being out

during the day.

AN EVE TO BUSTERS. —A temperance lecturer it.

England, a stort time since, finished his discours
thus.—'And finally, my heavers, why should any
you drink ardent spirits? My son Tom has gor's
good cider as any in the country, at sixpence

CLOVER FOR HORSES.—It is a common remark that clover hay, if fed to horses any length of time occasions a cough, and greatly aggravates. If it does not occasion the heaves. There are two remedies for this. One is to deposite the hay in a manger instead of a rack. The leaves of clover cured after the lold fishion are so dry and crispy, and then crumble and pulverize as he are drawn from the rack, occasioning dust, which will inhall first the lungs, and hence coughs, &. In taking up the hay from the manger, no dust is created. Another and better remedy is, to cure clover in the right manner. By suring it in the cock, instead of spreading and turning again and and m, its leaves become willed, instead of becausing crispy, and do not crumble. Thus not only is immense labor in curing saved, but no inconsiderable loss in crumbling of the leaves, to say nothing of the permiclous effect spoken of.

I never knew any man," says an old authould not hear another's misfortune perfect hristian," which reminds us of the old hought every calamity that happened to real and says one that happened to

t mar with se wanted, impracticable to give a precise description quality of the various kinds of printit red to the samples in the different offic the general descriptions required. STATIONERY

triumen, to wege as the first lined and trium to weigh not less than 12 pounds per reum postegap, machine, thint lined and trium postegap, machine, thint lined and triume footness, politic handwards. Aint lined triument, to weigh not less than 12 pounds triument, the triument, to weigh not less than 12 pounds. trimmed, to weigh not less that a possess, plain, machine, faint lined and tri mod, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per res footiesp, blue last, hand made, faint line a riegoid per compart, to weigh not less than pounds per ream, to weigh not less than pounds per ream.

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ozen ever-pointed pencils, silver, per dozen do ever-pointed silver desk pencils, with rose handles, per dozen ross of leads, for ever-pointed pencils, ase CLARS No. 4.

CLASE NO. 4

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CLASS No. 5.

CLASS NO. 6, rs large red, for office seals, per thousan dis wafers, common size, red per pound sealing-wax, best extra superfine, sea pound pound sealing-wax, superfine per pound of black, do o India rubber, prepared, do o do unprepared do urts black sand, per quart

sunces pounce, peronnce lozen linda ink, best, per dozen do camel's hair pencils, per dozen, ass do suble pencils. do Osbora's best water colors, per doz-onnda twine, linen, per pound do, twine, cotton.

The printing of all kinds, including paper, which may required to be executed for the use of the Department of interior, or any of the offices thereof, whether the same

ent, to be furnished by the Depart-

june—lawdacpif.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE

SCHOOL.

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The school is conducted on philosophical principles.

The school is conducted on the school is the school
and constant efforts, are employed to develop its

strength and to preserve them in

it relative strength. The domestic arrangements and

strength and the school is school in the school is school and the school
are displaced to youth of the years of

moral character is not good. OHARLES BARTLETT, Principal.

C. C. VAN CLERY, Pastor of the R. D. Church Heckennack,
Edua Trans, Supervisor of the town of
Poughkeepsie,
S. B. Thowysman, Merchant, Poughkeepsie,
GRO, VAN KLEECK,
GROEN V. POSERIOV, New York,
GROENS V. POSERIOV, New York,
HEBRET VAN WAGINERS, Poughkeepsie,
HEBRET VAN WAGINERS, Poughkeepsie.

Extract from the report of the examining Co

known any superior, and to that adopted and carried deriate fluctuate